





Handwritten Arabic text in a box.

# Reagan Orders U.S. Spy Powers Expanded Domestically, Abroad

By Eleanor Randolph  
Los Angeles Times Service  
WASHINGTON — President Reagan has issued an executive order expanding the power of U.S. intelligence to mount certain kinds of covert operations inside the United States, to step up surveillance of U.S. citizens abroad and to infiltrate domestic organizations.

"I feel one heck of a lot better than I did six months ago," said Democratic Sen. Patrick J. Leahy of Vermont, a member of the Senate Intelligence Committee who had balked at Mr. Reagan's early proposals. "It appears all our major concerns — in fact, all our concerns — have been addressed."

The American Civil Liberties Union, while decrying the expansion of authority for the CIA and other agencies to spy on "law-abiding Americans in the United States and abroad," nevertheless took some comfort that the administration backed down from the three earlier drafts that went to intelligence committees in Congress this year.

In a statement that accompanied his 17-page executive order, Mr. Reagan said the new rules had been "carefully drafted... to maintain the legal protection of all American citizens." At the same time, he said the guidelines are "consistent with my promise... to revitalize America's intelligence system."

"No Inherent Conflict"  
"Contrary to a distorted image that emerged during the last decade, there is no inherent conflict between the intelligence community and the rights of our citizens," Mr. Reagan said. "This is not to say mistakes were never made and that vigilance against abuse is unnecessary. But an approach that emphasizes suspicion and mistrust of our own intelligence efforts can undermine this nation's ability to confront the increasing challenge of espionage and terrorism."

White House counsel Edwin Meese 3d, who briefed reporters on the document, said that the Carter administration's intelligence guidelines were "demeaning and unnecessarily restrictive" to the nation's intelligence community. He said the new orders were designed to expand U.S. surveillance capabilities while establishing safeguards "to protect the rights of all American citizens."

Mr. Reagan's orders, which establish a White House Intelligence Oversight Board to guard against unlawful activities, make the following basic changes in former President Jimmy Carter's guidelines:

• They restore authority for the CIA to conduct covert activities within the United States as long as the activities do not affect U.S. policies, politics or the news media. Former President Gerald R. Ford authorized such covert operations in the United States in special cases, but Mr. Carter banned them.

# Anti-War Groups Hope For International Ties

By Charles Austin  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — Anti-nuclear activists in Western Europe and the United States are hoping to create international links among people concerned about the spread of nuclear weapons, according to three West European anti-war leaders.

Miss Kelly said West Europeans felt like "atomic hostages" because of the deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe. She predicted that her party would win some regional elections next year and that it would capture some seats in parliament in the 1984 elections.

West Europeans do not have many contacts with Americans who also want to block the spread of nuclear weapons, Miss Kelly said. She said the Green Party, which she helped form in 1979, had more than 22,000 members in West Germany and more adherents in other parts of Western Europe.

Mr. Bastian, who resigned from the army last year, said he believed that troops of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization were capable of deterring aggression. He said he believed the nuclear capability of Western nations already outstripped that of the Soviet Union.

Miss Richardson, a Labor member of the British Parliament, said "if the peace movement is to be an effective force, then the groups must forge as many links as possible."

Other European anti-war activists plan to visit the United States in coming months, according to the Rev. John Collins, a staff member with Clergy and Laity Concerned, a social-action organization. About a dozen West European representatives of organizations opposed to nuclear arms will make a 40-city tour of the United States next spring, he said.

Miss Kelly, Mr. Bastian and Miss Richardson told 50 persons from religious and secular organizations of a marked increase in West European efforts to promote disarmament. They expressed concern over what Miss Richardson called the "saber-rattling" of the Reagan administration.

"But it is wrong to say we are anti-American and pro-Soviet," said Mr. Bastian, former commander of the West German Army's 10th Armored Division. He said he believed modern weaponry had reached the point "where more weapons do not mean more security, they mean more instability."

# White House Asks News Blackout Over Measures to Protect Reagan

By Howell Raines  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — The White House has asked major news organizations to refrain from reporting details of measures taken to protect President Reagan.

The requests were made by James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, in telephone calls and meetings Thursday night and Friday with editors and executives of major newspapers, news services and television networks.

The president said Friday that he took seriously the reports that a team of terrorists trained in Libya had infiltrated the United States with plans to kill him or other senior administration officials.

In remarks to reporters in the Oval Office, Mr. Reagan confirmed that he had ordered extra security protection for his top aides, saying, "There is a threat to them that has been made rather obvious."

Intelligence Report  
"Obviously, you'd have to be concerned about everyone and all the people that have been named in this," he said, referring to a report Friday in The New York Times that American intelligence agencies believe five Libyan-trained terrorists may have slipped into the United States.

Asked if he had expressed his concern to Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the leader of Libya, the president replied, "I think he figures that I'm concerned, but no — as you know, I hope you understand, we don't talk about security measures and situations of this kind."

In a briefing on intelligence matters at the White House Friday, a senior official suggested that the Libyan activity might have been stimulated by news reports in the American press.

The official noted that U.S. regulations on intelligence operations prevented its security agencies from participating in assassination attempts against foreign leaders. Nevertheless, he added, two press reports had indicated that the Central Intelligence Agency was planning to kill Col. Qadhafi.

"These reports had no factual basis," the official said, "but they may well have helped to stir some of the Libyan activity we are now seeing."

Baker's Contacts  
Mr. Baker talked with officials of The Times, the Los Angeles Times, The Washington Post, ABC, NBC, United Press International, The Associated Press, the Independent Television Network and the Cable News Network.

The purpose of the meetings was to request restraint in reporting and televising specific security measures utilized in the protection of the president and others," the White House statement said.

A.M. Rosenthal, executive editor of The Times, said, "Our policy is not to print the details of security arrangements or other information that might weaken the president's security. That has been our policy for years."

Ex-Terrorist's Testimony Cited  
NEW YORK (UPI) — Intelligence reports that Col. Qadhafi has ordered the assassinations of U.S. officials are based on the testimony of a former Lebanese terrorist now in CIA custody, Newsweek reported Saturday.

The Lebanese, who defected to Western Europe, told U.S. officials he attended a meeting eight weeks ago during which the Libyan leader issued orders to assassinate Mr. Reagan, Newsweek said.

The former terrorist said Col. Qadhafi ordered Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Americans at the United Nations assassinated if the attempt on Mr. Reagan's life failed, the magazine said.

# Reagan, Republicans End Battle on Budget

By Lee Lescaze and Helen Dewar  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — President Reagan, signaling his desire to end the battle over the 1982 budget and to avoid another clash with Congress, has embraced a plan to save \$4 billion in domestic spending.

The compromise spending resolution — which eases cuts in some social programs — also marks a restoration of cooperation between the White House and leaders of the Republican-controlled Senate. That cooperation was frayed in the debate leading up to Mr. Reagan's veto Nov. 23 of a \$428-billion spending resolution. The veto resulted in a one-day shutdown of some U.S. government offices.

Although the new proposal was worked out entirely with Republican leaders of both houses and key White House advisers, deputy press secretary Larry Speakes said that "we're hopeful both sides" will accept it.

Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts sounded unhappy but resigned as he spoke with reporters about the proposal. He said that the White House still had not contacted him and that the administration's spending cuts were too deep. But Rep. O'Neill said he would not obstruct the resolution.

Reassembling the Coalition  
The White House and the Republican leader in the House, Robert H. Michel of Illinois, are working to reassemble the coalition of Republican and conservative Southern Democrats in the House that passed Mr. Reagan's first budget and tax-cut bills. Asked if that coalition could win again, Rep. O'Neill replied, "I wouldn't count it out."

In the compromise on Friday, Mr. Reagan got the total savings of \$4 billion he had said was the lowest amount he would accept, and Republican members of Congress were able to shift spending cuts to protect some of their priority social programs. The compromise now must be approved by the House and Senate.

Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee said that if the House passes it by Friday, he will schedule Senate action Dec. 12 and adjourn for the year, which would mean an unusually early end to the session.

A key factor is the stance of Rep. Silvio O. Conte, a Massachusetts Republican. Because Rep. Conte is satisfied that fuel assistance for the poor and other social programs have been relatively well protected, a number of moderate Republicans may support the compromise. The last time, without Rep. Conte's support, the president lost by only 12 votes in the House.

Mr. Reagan vetoed the first continuing resolution Nov. 23 because it fell about \$2.5 billion short of the halfway point between no cuts and the \$8.4 billion he had requested.

After the veto, the president and Congress agreed on a resolution to continue funding the government at current levels until Dec. 15.

No time period has been established for the proposed compromise resolution, but it appeared likely it would run through the fiscal year to Oct. 1.

Mr. Speakes said the president is particularly important that spending for the nondefense programs in this bill is lower than in 1981.

Mr. Reagan said the president is prepared to sign any appropriations bills that are sent to him at or below the spending level of the new continuing resolution.

He signed the first 1982 appropriations bill Friday, for energy and water development. Mr. Reagan said the \$12.5-billion bill achieves almost three-fifths of the savings he requested. "I think it is particularly important that spending for the nondefense programs in this bill is lower than in 1981," Mr. Reagan said.

Rep. O'Neill, meanwhile, said that Mr. Reagan still has popular support and "we're going to give his program a chance to work."

He said that he considers the program "a disaster" and added that if it is still a disaster in March, the Democrats will present an alternative that probably will include new tax incentives to encourage productivity and capital investment but no new "pump-priming" programs such as job training.

Mr. Reagan met with his chief economic advisers Friday for the first of a series of planned meetings on the 1983 budget, which he must present to Congress in January. Mr. Speakes said the president told his advisers he plans no reduction in tax cuts and no change in his philosophy of budget cuts.

China Takes Steps To Bar Fruit Fly

Los Angeles Times Service  
PEKING — China has banned the unauthorized importation of fruits and vegetables in an effort to keep out the Mediterranean fruit fly.

Citing the widespread damage done in California in the 18 months by the fruit fly, the government's State Council on Saturday said that no fruits and vegetables could be imported without the Ministry of Agriculture's approval and strict quarantine and inspection.

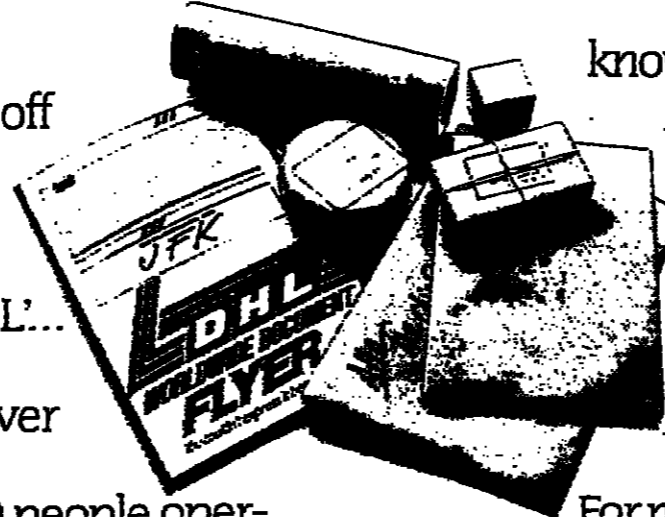
Although China is basically an agricultural exporter, it has been buying some California oranges and other fruits for sale in some large cities. In addition, travelers often bring in a variety of food, some of it from California.

Suez Navigation Stopped

United Press International  
CAIRO — Navigation through the Suez Canal was stopped Sunday afternoon until Tuesday morning to allow completion of a project to supply the Sinai peninsula with Nile River water by placing pipes beneath the waterway, the Middle East news agency said on Saturday.

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# Egyptian Military Court Shuts Trial To Public in Sadat Assassination

By David B. Ottaway  
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — A three-man Egyptian military court has resumed proceedings behind closed doors in the trial of four Moslem extremists charged with the assassination of President Anwar Sadat and 20 others arraigned as accomplices.

The decision to close the proceedings on Saturday after only two brief public sessions was ostensibly taken to prevent the defendants from using the trial as a forum to air their religious and political views or to arouse new emotions among the nation's Moslem fundamentalists.

"There is a lot of tension in Egypt, especially in the court," Raga Atiya, the lawyer for the two chief defendants — Lt. Khaled Shawky el-Islambouly and Abdel Hamid Abdel Salam Abdel-Aal — said in an interview. "This makes it difficult to have a fair trial, and they [the government officials] are in a hurry."

But there may be other reasons for closing the trial. With the slaying of a president involved, the political nature of the case is evident, and the defense lawyers would like to bring this out.

The official thesis is that the four alleged assassins were part of a vast plot by a secret civilian Moslem extremist faction to kill the entire Egyptian leadership and

set up a Khomeini-style Islamic republic.

The government, to bolster this thesis and apparently also to minimize the role played by military men in Sadat's slaying, has put a score of other civilians on trial together with the four chief defendants. Some are accused of participating in the armed uprising in the Upper Egypt city of Asyut two days after Sadat's killing, and others are accused of having been the political or religious brains behind the plot.

If only the four men stood trial, the public would see two active military men, one of them an officer, and two army reservists in the dock. If Lt. Col. Abdul Latif Zomor, the individual first accused of masterminding the assassination, were included, there would be five active or retired military men.

This would create an impression tending to contradict what the government has already told the nation, namely that the armed forces were loyal and above suspicion in the affair.

A second problem facing the government is how to hold the trial without giving Lt. Islambouly and his co-defendants the opportunity to challenge in public the official thesis of a civilian-led conspiracy. At their last public appearance before the court last Monday, both Lt. Islambouly and Lt. Ab-

del-Aal asserted that they only intended to kill Sadat and none of the seven others who died.

Mr. Atiya made no pretense of hiding the defense's intention of turning the trial into a test as well of the Sadat regime and Sadat himself. He said he would plead "legal common defense" on behalf of his two clients, a term meaning that they committed murder on behalf of the Egyptian people because there were no "legal channels" available for deposing Sadat.

Mr. Atiya said that his clients are insisting that they had no grand plan for what to do after Sadat's death. He said that Lt. Islambouly would have liked an Islamic republic in Egypt but did not have a scheme ready and was actually highly critical of Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini because of the mass executions carried out under him.

Lt. Islambouly's main criticism of Sadat, according to Mr. Atiya, was that the late president was "joking" about Islam and about Moslem customs like women wearing the veil, which had become a hot issue in Egypt just before Sadat's death.

Mr. Atiya feels that a public hearing is very important not only as the best guarantee of a fair trial but also as a kind of national catharsis and warning to present and future Egyptian leaders.

"The whole Egyptian people should know what were the mistakes and faults of Sadat and his public behavior," said Mr. Atiya. "In one way or another, we are all responsible for what happened. If there is fanaticism in Egyptian society, it is all our responsibility."

Mr. Atiya is not new to the defense of Moslem fundamentalists in Egypt. In 1977, he was the lawyer for Shukri Ahmed Mustapha, the founder of the extremist Moslem group Takfir Wal Hijra, which kidnapped and killed a retired religious affairs minister.

Mr. Mustapha was tried and executed, together with four others, for what was the first political kidnapping in Egypt since the 1952 revolution. Mr. Atiya said that was a public and fair trial.

Mr. Atiya described Lt. Islambouly, 24, as a quiet, devoted Moslem who is very sure of himself and also convinced he is going to his death.

"He's not afraid," Mr. Atiya said. "He thinks he is going to paradise."

## Israeli Law Meant to Take Bounce Out of Bad Check-Writing Habits

TEL AVIV — The television advertisement shows a deponent-looking man sinking out of a bank. A woman sneers and says, "See that guy? He passed bad checks and now he won't be allowed to open a bank account for a whole year."

The ad is to inform Israelis of a new law aimed at fighting the scourge of the Israeli economy — the bouncing check. Under the law, which took effect Thursday, any person passing 10 or more bad checks in three months will lose his bank account for a year and his name will enter a blacklist to prevent him from going to another bank for help.

The law is modeled on a tougher French version, which allows the closing of an account for just one bad check. The Israeli leniency is prompted by the fact that credit cards are in their infancy in Israel and checks are the favorite form of payment, with Israelis writing 400,000 checks a day.

Writing bad checks was already a criminal offense punishable by imprisonment, but the legal system proved incapable of handling the volume of offenders.

Triple-digit annual inflation has made Israelis experts at living beyond their means. Checks written with advance dates are common means of payment. The Bank of Israel, the equivalent of the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank, said the bad check rate is 2 percent.

# U.S. Seeks to Involve Other Nations In New Plan on Central America

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After months of often contradictory signals, Reagan administration officials say they have settled on a four-point approach to dealing with what they see as the problems of Cuban and Soviet intervention in Nicaragua and elsewhere in Central America.

They say they hope this plan, which they expect to refine in coming weeks, will involve other Latin American countries and reduce the necessity for an unilateral U.S. military action.

The general outline of the approach was made public Friday by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. in Castries, St. Lucia, to the Organization of American States. It was amplified in private talks with diplomats and journalists.

On Mr. Haig's airplane returning to Washington Friday night, reports were told that the secretary believed in his heartfelt warning that Nicaragua was becoming a potential Communist bastion in Central America had been "a solid plus." The other Latin American delegates were almost unanimous, the reports were told, in wanting to do something to prevent what Mr. Haig called in his speech the transformation of Nicaragua into a "platform of terror and war in the region."

In a conversation Saturday, a senior State Department official, who asked not to be identified, said the next several weeks will be crucial.

When the administration took office, Mr. Haig launched a major campaign to draw attention to what he said was Cuban, Vietnamese and Soviet support for the insurgents in El Salvador, who he charged were being supplied by way of Nicaragua.

There was considerable speculation in the United States then that

the campaign might foreshadow some sort of U.S. military involvement there.

The White House, concerned earlier this year with gaining approval of the president's economic program, sought to avoid any Salvadoran distraction and told Mr. Haig to end his campaign.

Now he has again been given permission to state his concerns, and he apparently has picked up an ally in Edwin Meese 3d, the counselor to the president, who has recently echoed the secretary of state's words of concern.

As part of the campaign, Mr. Haig and Mr. Meese have refused in recent weeks to rule out some U.S. military action such as a naval blockade of Nicaragua or the mining of Nicaraguan harbors.

But the presentation by Mr. Haig to the Organization of American States was meant, in part, to assure the Latin Americans that the United States wanted to avoid a unilateral military role.

"I think if we 'heavy-hand' our position there, it is wrong," reports on Mr. Haig's plans were told. "It's wrong in the sense of American policy and it is wrong also from the standpoint of hemispheric unity and collective action."

Democratic Party will sweep at least 17 of the state races.

"It's a new Pearl Harbor," said Ulysses Guimarães, a member of Congress and president of the strongest opposition party, the Brazilian Democratic Movement.

BBH Prohibits Coalitions

The new bill prohibits coalitions among the five opposition parties and requires mandatory straight-ticket voting. Brazilians traditionally have voted first for their local interests. Under the new bill, by voting for a favorite candidate for city council an elector will also automatically vote for state deputy, federal deputy, federal senator, and governor, all on the same party slate. The government party's strength is concentrated at the local level, with 75 percent of the mayors and 87 percent of the city councils.

In 1984, the pool of elected officials is to make up an electoral college to choose Gen. Figueiredo's successor: whose term will run through 1991.

Gen. Figueiredo's election bill is assured passage in Congress, even if the government's slim majority cannot muster enough votes for approval. In Brazil, all bills submitted by the executive automatically become law after 40 days if Congress does not act on them.

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## Cheysson's Israel Visit Signals Warmer Ties

By The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Claude Cheysson, France's minister of external relations, is to arrive in Israel Monday amid signs of a thaw after nearly 15 years of restrained French-Israeli relations.

Mr. Cheysson's talks will pave the way for a visit in February by President Francois Mitterrand, the first visit by a French head of state to Israel.

Mr. Cheysson's visit is the first by a French foreign minister since Louis de Guiringaud traveled to Israel in 1977. Mr. Cheysson may call on Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

France was once Israel's closest ally and its major arms supplier. It sold Israel the Mirage planes that helped secure victory over Egypt in the 1967 war. But De Gaulle accused Israel of having fired the first shot, and cut off the arms flow.

Israel claimed De Gaulle used the war as a pretext to shift support to the Arabs to ensure they would not disrupt oil shipments to France. The arms embargo is still in force.

ties with the French Socialists, returned from Paris recently saying he had found "a new wind" blowing. He said Mr. Mitterrand, unlike his predecessor, was an open supporter of the Camp David accords and was considerably less enthusiastic than other European leaders about the eight-point Saudi peace proposal, which Israel strongly opposes.

The Foreign Ministry official noted several signs of a possible change:

- Britain, not France, led the European community in a dispute with Israel over Europe's conditions for joining the U.S.-sponsored multinational peace force, which will police the Sinai after Israel withdraws next April. U.S. intervention was needed to mediate a compromise.
- It was Mr. Mitterrand who took the lead in moving European nations to join the force.
- Rumors were heard in Israel of an internal French debate, pitting supporters of the Palestine Liberation Organization against others who said the European effort to bring the PLO into Mideast peace talks "has outlived its usefulness."
- The official said that for the first time in years the French government appears to see the need to consult Israel on Mideast issues.
- Mr. Mitterrand's visit to Algeria last week ended with no mention in the final communiqué of the Palestinian problem, despite Algeria's strong support for the PLO. The official called this "an interesting phenomenon," but said its meaning was still unclear.

**Shift Sensed by Israel**

However, Israel sensed a shift was coming when Mr. Mitterrand, a Socialist and longtime sympathizer with the Israeli cause, swept Valéry Giscard d'Estaing out of office in elections in May.

"There is no doubt at all that since the change in administrations in Paris, the atmosphere that is the only thing that can be clearly defined at this stage — has changed," said a senior Foreign Ministry official who asked that his identity not be given.

Labor Party leader Shimon Peres, who has maintained close

### Settlers Opening Gate

JERUSALEM (WP) — Settlers who barricaded themselves in the town of Yamit, which is scheduled to be turned over to Egypt in April, said Sunday that they would reopen the town while they negotiated with the Israeli government on property compensation.

The Yamit settlers had threatened to resist attempts by the Israeli Army to break through the barricade if its demand for an average compensation of \$265,000 per family was not met. Settlers barricaded the town Wednesday and threw firebombs at government offices.

But Avi Yigal, chairman of a businessmen's committee, met Sunday with an army officer who arranged a meeting for Monday with Defense Minister Ariel Sharon.

In an interview on Israel radio, Mr. Yigal said, "we'll return to normal life with an open gate, and I hope it will be so, and we'll negotiate with one of the ministers about compensation and everything about the future."

The settlers said they were concerned about payment for giving up their homes and were not attempting to prevent withdrawal from the Sinai.

### Settlers Opening Gate

The administration does not expect the Organization of American States to take an initiative as such, but rather hopes to bring together those nations willing to act in unison in formulating common positions. Mr. Haig talked about finding a way to prevent the importing of heavy offensive weapons, such as Soviet-built fighter aircraft, into Nicaragua and of limiting the number of foreign military advisers there.

One possibility would be military cooperation between El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica and Guatemala, the countries perceived to be most threatened by Nicaragua, with aid and advice provided by the United States, Argentina and other major powers.

While ruling out any U.S. combat role, the United States would make clear that it would be ready to increase military and economic assistance.

Finally, to demonstrate that it is concerned about more than just security matters, the United States would make public a plan for Caribbean basin development that has

## Brazil President Moves To Assure Party's Rule

By Jim Brooke  
Washington Post Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — President João Baptista Figueiredo has sent to Congress a set of restrictive election laws that virtually guarantees uninterrupted rule by the present military-technocratic alliance through the end of the decade.

He also canceled part of Congress' summer break for a special session to act on the election package. The congressional session, which is to last through Jan. 15, is the first called by the executive in 13 years.

Mr. Figueiredo, the latest of five army generals to rule since the 1964 military coup, repeatedly has vowed "to make this country a democracy." Since he took office in 1979, his *abertura*, or liberalization program, has received widespread international acclaim as a showcase attempt to guide a Latin American military dictatorship back to civilian rule.

But the long-awaited election rules, promulgated recently, are written to ensure a government party victory in the elections in November. As a measure of the reversal, forecasters last month predicted Brazil's opposition parties would win governorships in 18 of the 22 states. Now political observers say the official Social

Democratic Party will sweep at least 17 of the state races.

"It's a new Pearl Harbor," said Ulysses Guimarães, a member of Congress and president of the strongest opposition party, the Brazilian Democratic Movement.

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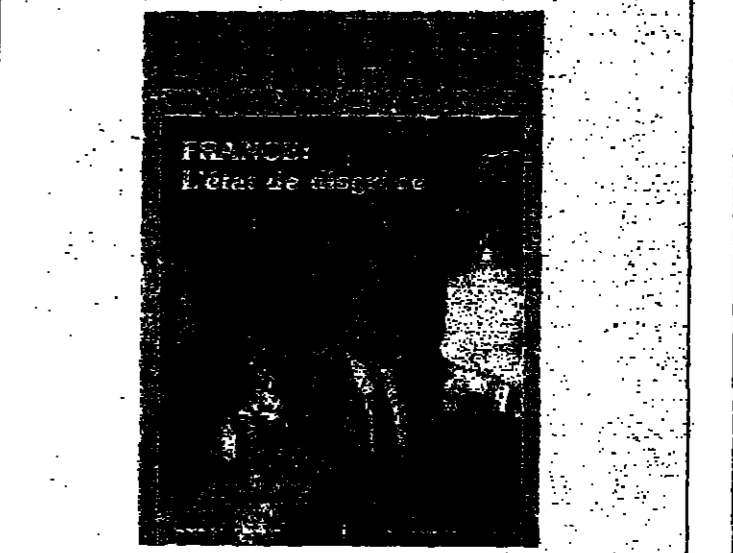
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# North-South Blueprint By Developing Nations Draws U.S. Objection

By Bernard D. Nossiter  
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Representatives of developing countries here have drafted a blueprint calling for a beginning next year to the long-delayed talks between North and South aimed at shifting wealth from the rich nations to the poor.

The United States, however, has objected to the document, largely on the ground that it threatens the independence of established economic institutions such as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. Unless the proposed resolution is changed substantially, the Americans have indicated privately that they will not accept it, and the global negotiations will be delayed further.

Behind the scenes, there have been extensive negotiations here over how to start the talks that have come to be called the Global Round. These "talks about talks" have involved diplomats from all 22 nations that took part in the meeting at Cancun, Mexico, in October, as well as from Pakistan and Kuwait. The key talks have been between Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. delegate, and Mohammed Bedjaoui of Algeria, who is chairman of the group of 120 developing nations here.

But the Reagan administration, like the Carter government before it, does not regard this as giving the rich enough political protection. They fear a repetition of the scene in September of last year, when the United States, Britain and West Germany alone blocked the start of talks.

Another paragraph in the text of the developing nations is regarded as equally objectionable. It says that the "Conference will exercise the central role in the global negotiations and will entrust specific agenda items, together with appropriate objectives and guidance, to specialized forums."

The specialized forums are the institutions such as the IMF and World Bank. U.S. diplomats interpret all this to mean that the one-nation, one-vote Conference would have the ultimate power.

Sponsors of the draft resolution hope for agreement on a beginning to the talks in February or March. The General Assembly session, however, is due to end Dec. 15. Unless agreement on a text is reached before then, the start of the negotiations will be further delayed.

Simply put, the Third World countries seek a large-scale transfer of resources from the industrial world to the poor nations through large increases in foreign aid, the creation of global cartels to raise raw materials prices, larger trade outlets for goods, and extra allocations of special drawing rights, the monetary asset created by the IMF.

## One Nation, One Vote

To negotiate all this, the poorer nations want ultimate bargaining power vested in a central body such as the General Assembly, where each nation has one vote and the poor countries together have about three-fourths of the total votes. The industrial countries, however, want to preserve their dominance in the IMF, World Bank and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

This clash has held back negotiations for more than two years. It was at the center of the Cancun meeting, where leaders drafted an ambiguous paragraph supporting both positions.

The latest resolution from the developing countries tries to bridge the gap by creating a "Conference" of all nations that will "reach agreement on the basis of consensus." This means that the objection of any one country to any proposal would kill it.

# China Detains Diplomatic Couriers Amid Row Over Envoy Privileges

By Christopher S. Wren  
New York Times Service

PEKING — When a U.S. diplomatic courier arrived at Peking's international airport late last month with a load of baggage for the U.S. Embassy, he was detained for an hour and a half by Chinese customs officials who demanded to see what he was carrying.

The courier's detention was the latest incident in what has become an open disagreement over what Peking-based embassies can bring in and take out under diplomatic cover.

Earlier this year, two couriers carrying outward-bound pouches for the Dutch and Swiss embassies were reportedly denied boarding at the Peking airport on the ground that their flight was full, although they held confirmed reservations.

According to a Western European diplomat familiar with the case, the couriers did finally get out with their baggage, and a top official of the Civil Aviation Administration of China, China's state airline, apologized for the "misunderstanding."

At the U.S. Embassy, a spokesman recently confirmed that the American courier had been de-



WHITE HOUSE TREE — Nancy Reagan slipped her shoes off and, with an assist from a steady hand, helped to trim the White House Christmas tree in the Blue Room.

# Elderly Make Mark as Political Force in U.S.

By Warren Weaver Jr.  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For a quarter of a century and longer, the elderly have been trying to gain recognition as an entity in American life. They have formed organizations, hired lobbyists, boasted about their numbers and influence, elected friends and defeated enemies, sought and won special treatment from the government.

As was the case for other special interest groups, their progress has been incremental, with few dramatic breakthroughs. Other groups with problems perceived as more pressing have launched more strident appeals.

But history may well record that 1981 was a watershed year for the elderly and their political apparatus. In September, the self-styled "aging network" dealt President Reagan his only major legislative defeat, forcing him to withdraw from congressional consideration his proposals to reduce Social Security benefits.

Then last week delegates to the White House Conference on Aging forced the Reagan administration to acknowledge that the concerns of elderly Americans had become politically important. The Republicans had tried to assume control of the conference. Their success was only partial, and the considerable effort they had to exert to achieve it was a tribute to the importance contemporary politicians attach to their older constituents.

## Earlier Sessions Placid

Previous conferences on aging — in 1961 just before Dwight D. Eisenhower left office and in 1971 during Richard M. Nixon's first term — were relatively placid affairs. Proponents of improved pension or health care benefits competed for attention, but the incumbent Republican administrations remained above the fight.

It was not that way in 1981. To the astonishment of some delegates and the anger of others, the Reagan administration decided to try to make its mark on the conference. Administration officials apparently thus hoped to minimize delegate criticism of the president for his Social Security proposals and budget cuts.

A reading of the conference record and confidential documents that emerged during the week makes clear the administration's strategy. The Republican National Committee began a search for Reagan loyalists among the delegates.

## Resolution Approved

The secretary of health and human services, Richard S. Schweiker, under whose jurisdiction the conference fell, eventually added about 400 delegates, almost all of whom were Republicans. Political operatives assigned the majority of these Reagan loyalists to three of the 14 committees, creating safe majorities on the panels

dealing with three significant issues: Social Security, health care and the economy.

Rules were promulgated that made it impossible for the conference to alter committee decisions, short of voting down all committee reports at the closing session.

The Social Security committee eventually approved, 111 to 34, a resolution condemning the use of general fund revenues to strengthen the retirement system, a major point of Reagan doctrine.

Some delegates, like Jacob Clayman of the National Council of Senior Citizens and Bert Seidman of the AFL-CIO, were stunned.

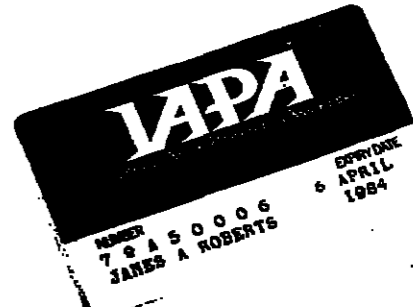
Confident that a majority of all delegates were opposed to the measure, they were helpless to reverse the committee vote during the closing plenary session.

There were similar developments in the other two committees with majorities of Reagan supporters. Resolutions supporting the holding down of Medicare and Medicaid spending and expressing support for a balanced budget were easily approved, automatically becoming part of the final conference report.

But delegates representing the major organizations of elderly citizens, quickly recognizing the ad-

ministration's strategy, counterattacked. They rewrote resolutions that they knew would lose in the pro-Reagan committees so the proposals could be considered by panels where the political balance was more even.

Thus, by the end of business Thursday, the combined report of all panels was weighted with recommendations that ran contrary to White House policy. For example, it opposed cuts in Social Security benefit, favored increased Medicare and Medicaid spending and called for the restoration of federal budget cuts to programs affecting the elderly.



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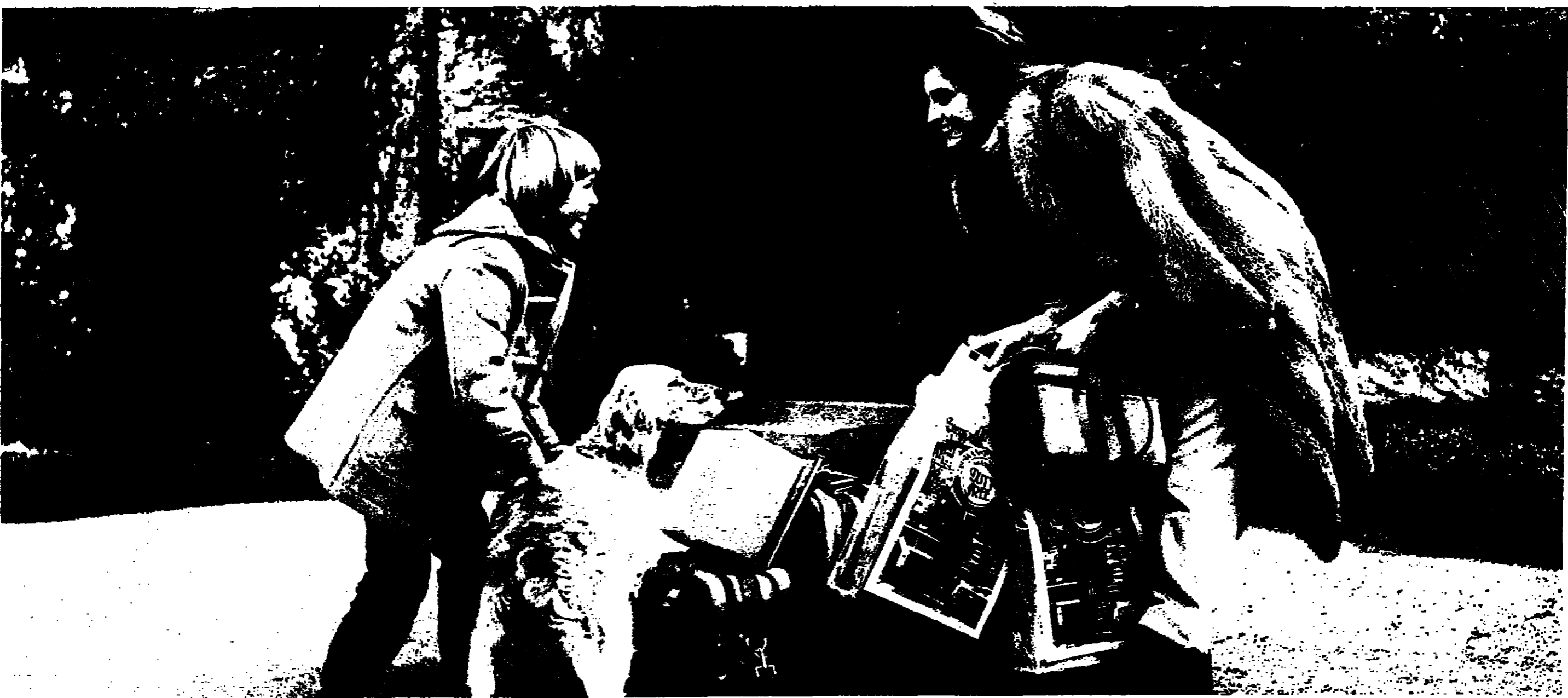
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## Seychelles President Promises Quick Trial Of Captured Invaders

By Bernd Debusmann  
*Reuters*  
**VICTORIA, Seychelles** — Amid chants of "kill them, kill them," President Albert René of the Seychelles said at a rally Sunday that five white mercenaries taken prisoner in fighting 10 days ago would soon be tried by a people's court.

"The mercenaries will be given the treatment the people want," Mr. René told a cheering crowd of about 3,000.

"Kill them, kill them," the crowd chanted, and many people waved handwritten placards demanding death for the captives.

Senior officials said the government was drafting legislation to provide for capital punishment for crimes related to mercenary operations. The death sentence now exists only for treason.

Mr. René gave no date for the convening of the special court but indicated it would be before the end of the year. "We will have done with this problem in three weeks' time," he said.

week released all of them — 24 unconditionally and five on bail.

In Johannesburg, South Africa's security police chief was quoted Sunday as saying many of the men who took part in an abortive coup thought they had been called up for a special operation by the South African Army. But in the interview published in The Sunday Times, Lt. Gen. Johan Coetzee repeated official assurances that the South African authorities had been completely unaware of the action.

The men "thought they were going on a special mission," he said. "Others were not in a position to be called up and realized they were going on a 'special venture.'"

**Long Planning**  
 In Victoria, Mr. René said the coup attempt had been planned long in advance. He said a mercenary leader, Michael Hoare, had visited the Seychelles in June of last year to gather intelligence during a military parade.

Waving a green Irish passport he said belonged to the 62-year-old mercenary leader, Mr. René said: "He also visited the Seychelles last September and finally he came back on the 25th of November."

The president expressed gratitude to the governments of France and the Soviet Union, which he said had "without any hesitation directed warships to our port."

A French frigate arrived at Victoria a day after the airport battle and was joined the following day by two Soviet vessels. The French have since left. The Soviet ships, a cruiser and a frigate, were still riding at anchor Sunday off Mahé, the principal island in the Seychelles archipelago.

**Mauritius Allegation**  
**PORT LOUIS, Mauritius** (NYT) — A spokesman for the prime minister of Mauritius has accused Mr. René of seeking to overthrow the Mauritian government by "actively promoting destabilization" here.

The spokesman, Information Minister Suresh Moorbha, said in an interview that Mr. René was financing a Marxist opposition party that has vowed to drive the government of Sir Seewoosagar Ramgoolam from power.

Mr. Moorbha denied charges by Seychelles officials that Mauritius had a hand in the Nov. 25 coup attempt against Mr. René's government.

The René government has frequently accused Sir Seewoosagar of paying lip service to the principle of racial equality while maintaining close commercial ties with the white minority government of South Africa.

**Weapons Discovered**  
 The five mercenaries were taken prisoner after a 20-hour battle between government troops and white mercenaries who flew into the airport posing as members of a vacationing sports team. Fighting began when customs officials discovered weapons hidden in baggage carried by the men.

The five captives were listed as two South Africans, one Briton, and two holders of Rhodesian passports. Two of the alleged mercenaries were shown to foreign journalists last week. Officials said the mercenary force had intended to stage a coup to reinstate former President James Mancham, who was deposed four years ago by Mr. René.

Forty-four men fled from the battle for the international airport by hijacking an Air India airliner to the South African port of Durban. The South African authorities initially detained the men but last

### Rome Policeman Killed As Youth Is Questioned

*Reuters*  
**ROME** — A policeman was shot to death in Rome on Sunday. Police said Romano Radici, 38, was hit several times when a youth he was questioning in the street opened fire with a pistol. The attacker and an accomplice escaped in a hijacked car.

In an attack Saturday, two policemen were wounded in a shooting incident with four neo-Fascists in the capital. One of the policemen was in critical condition and one of the gunmen, a magistrate's son, was killed.



**THE BIG RUBBISH HEAP** — Garbage piled up on the roof of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York as a strike by private garbage collectors was in its sixth day Sunday.

## Myth About Mercenaries Takes Another Blow

*New York Times Service*  
**VICTORIA, Seychelles** — There was a time, not long ago, when mercenary soldiers, men seized with a vision of invincibility against Third World forces, marched to the refrain: "Vive la mort, vive la guerre, vive le sacré mercenaire!" — "Long live death, long live war, long live the cursed mercenary."

That vision of invincibility has been dissolved by a series of reverses for white mercenaries fighting for payment in Africa. But the role they once saw for themselves, propelling governments to power or sustaining them, has not totally disappeared.

Mercenaries have succeeded in a coup only once in recent years — under the leadership of a Frenchman, Robert Denard, in the Comoro Islands in the Indian Ocean.

By contrast, other governments that came to power in violence have been assisted by "progressives" who assault mercenaries and explain their intervention as international solidarity in the broader confrontation between East and West.

Cuban forces helped the Marxist government of Angola maintain power in 1975 in a civil war against factions backed by the CIA, South Africa, China and a group of mercenaries.

Tanzanian troops played a critical role in deposing Idi Amin from power in Uganda and replacing him with Milton Obote. Under the

same banner of socialist solidarity, Tanzania, Mozambique and others helped train the guerrillas who wrested power from the white minority in what was Rhodesia and is now Zimbabwe.

Mozambican officials now acknowledge some of their military units were in Zimbabwe during the fighting.

In black Africa's political lexicon, such involvement is defined as respectable since it rids the continent of minority or dictatorial regimes. Mercenaries, on the other hand, have usually been associated with rightist regimes.

The "dogs of war," whose glamor seems to have shifted from the battlefield to thrillers written about them, reached their zenith in the early 1960s in the Congo, now called Zaire, and seem to have been slipping ever since.

**No Glamor This Time**  
 The setbacks and defeats culminated in the botched attempt to replace the leftist government of President Albert René in this Indian Ocean archipelago 10 days ago with his flamboyant predecessor, James Mancham, a rightist politician and lawyer.

The attempted coup was led by Michael Hoare, at 62 a mercenary of advanced years. It was a sign of the changed times that the exploit had none of the glamor associated with Mr. Hoare's earlier campaigns in the Congo.

The attempted coup was discovered at the Seychelles airport when

44 men disguised as rugby-playing members of a fictitious drinking club called the Ancient Order of Foam Blowers tried to smuggle weapons into the country in false-bottomed suitcases laden with candy and toys for disabled children.

When discovered, the 44 hijacked an Air India jetliner for their retreat to South Africa, leaving behind at least eight others to cover their retreat.

Five of the rear guard have been

### 400 Are Airlifted Off North Sea Rig

*The Associated Press*  
**ABERDEEN, Scotland** — Helicopters airlifted more than 400 construction workers from a North Sea oil rig because of a crack on one of the rig's leg braces, company officials said. They said the rig, located 200 miles (320 kilometers) east of Aberdeen, would be towed either to Norway or Scotland for repairs.

A spokesman for Shell-U.K. Exploration and Production, which operates the rig, said Saturday that the workers were in no danger. The rig, the Borgland Dolphin, is used to house men working Shell's Fulmar oil field, which is due to start production in 1982.

A sheared leg brace was blamed in the North Sea oil field's worst disaster, when the Norwegian accommodation rig Alexander L. Kielland overturned on March 27, 1980, killing 123.

## War Continues for Zambia's White Farmers

*Threats by Guerrillas and Feeling of 'Neglect' Make a Hard Life Harder*

By Alan Cowell  
*New York Times Service*  
**NGWERERE, Zambia** — "When we first arrived in Africa," the farmer said, "we got off the train — it had taken three days from the Cape and we'd come from England by ship on the old Castle Line — and as the train pulled away and left us, my wife turned to me and said, 'Goodbye civilization.'"

He told other anecdotes, too, as his wife smiled indulgently at stories told often and with fondness, such as the tale of a family driving north from the Cape of Good Hope in 1923 to seek a fortune in the copper mines.

The car broke down on the road, and the family sent to the Cape for spare parts. The parts took a year to arrive. By that time, so the legend runs, the family had started farming around their disabled car. They went on to cultivate 14,000 acres. According to the tale, the family is still farming near here.

Despite such potential wealth, Zambia's white farmers have seen themselves as a neglected tribe,

overshadowed by the whites south of the Zambezi River in what was once Rhodesia and is now Zimbabwe. In colonial times, they say, the Rhodesians got the benefits of Zambia's mineral riches through the old Central African Federation that grouped the two countries with Malawi, then called Nyasaland.

The Northern Rhodesians, as the Zambians were known before independence from Britain in 1964, complained that the income from their mines was spent on roads, extension services and other projects in the south.

**Conflict Continues**  
 To cling to their privileges, the whites of Rhodesia fought a seven-year war against black guerrillas, some of them based in Zambia. The conflict ended in Rhodesia in December, 1979, but not for the whites in Zambia.

Some of the guerrillas stayed behind when the war ended, according to whites here, and have joined gangs that are preying on Zambia's 280 white farmers.

One of the farmers, Dougie Mouritzen, died in an attack in July. The farmers have become jittery and are seeking security measures similar to those adopted by white farmers in Rhodesia during the guerrilla war.

Jim Wood, director of the Commercial Farmers Bureau, an agricultural pressure group, said there had been talk of white farmers being sworn in as special constables. He said the farmers had also been seeking government permission to install "agricultural" radio system used by Rhodesian farmers to alert one another and the police.

"Farmers are starting to barricade themselves in," Mr. Wood said. "But there's no question of their being armed. We are working up a package of measures for farmers' security to present to the government."

**A Change on Pricing**  
 While they may be worried about security, Zambia's farmers have been heartened by a recent change in the government's pricing policy.

Under U.S. pressure, the Zambian authorities have agreed to increase guaranteed crop prices for corn and soybeans. The move is expected to reverse a decline in the area of land under cultivation and increase acreages by as much as a third.

"Next year, we should be self-sufficient in corn," Mr. Wood said. However, Zambia will not grow all the wheat it needs because of increasing demand for bread. Wheat imports run at around 150,000 tons a year, compared with domestic production of 11,000 tons. Mr. Wood said Zambia was Africa's second largest consumer, after Nigeria, of bread made from imported wheat.

Despite Zambia's unfavorable comparison with Zimbabwe's agricultural wealth, white farmers in both countries see themselves as economic prisoners since payment for their produce is made in non-convertible currencies.

### In a Policy Shift, Quebec Party Votes To Seek Secession

*The Associated Press*  
**MONTREAL** — In a major policy shift, the Parti Québécois that governs Quebec has decided to push for independence for the French-speaking province even if secession means breaking economic ties with the rest of Canada.

The change in the Parti Québécois platform was made Saturday by an overwhelming show of hands among the 2,109 delegates attending a party policy convention.

Previously the platform called for negotiating "sovereignty-association" with the rest of Canada — political sovereignty for Quebec but with continued free trade, currency and other economic ties.

The rewritten party platform now declares, "The fundamental objective of the PQ is to bring the Quebec people to its complete and entire sovereignty," and the question of economic association could be negotiated after independence is achieved.

The government of Premier René Lévesque asked Quebec voters in a provincial referendum in May of last year to authorize it to begin such negotiations. The voters rejected this by a 60-to-40 ratio. But an agreement on national constitutional reform reached last month by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and the premiers of the nine English-speaking provinces — without Quebec's consent — has aroused separatist feelings. Mr. Lévesque believes the revised constitution diminishes Quebec's provincial powers.



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Table of American Exchange Options. Columns include Option Price, Calls, and Puts. Includes a section for 'For the Week Ending Dec. 4, 1981'.

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Table with columns: Sales in 100s, High, Low, Last, Net Change. Lists various stock symbols and their corresponding price movements.

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Table titled 'Chicago Exchange Options' showing option prices for various contracts. Includes columns for 'Option & price', 'Calls', and 'Puts'.

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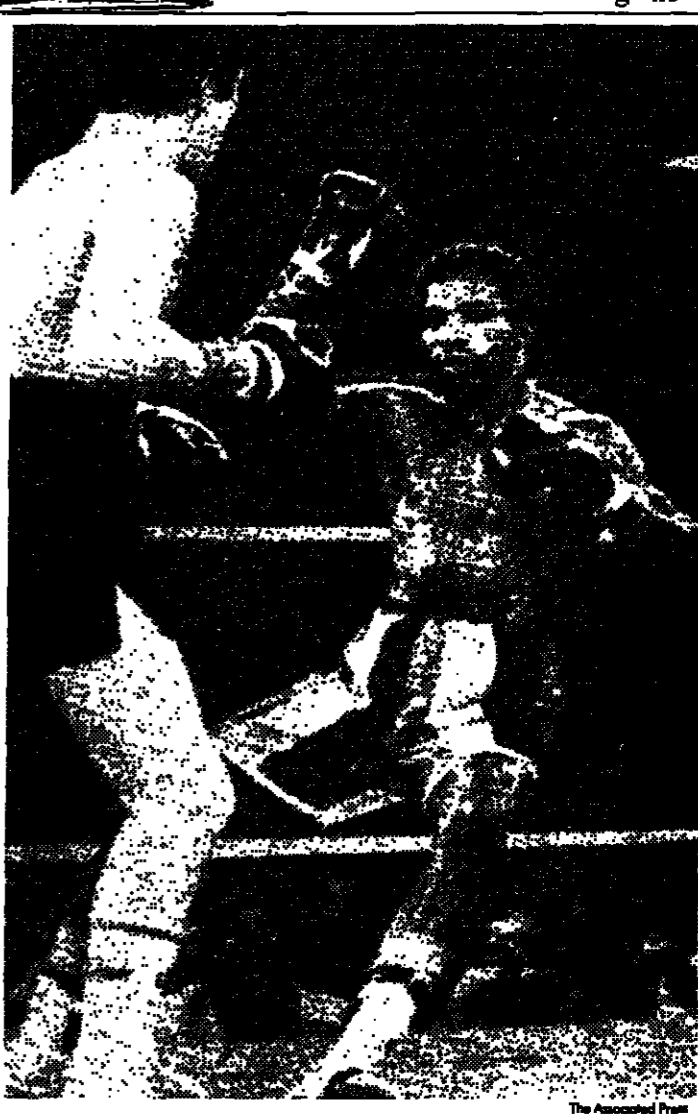
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Substitute Kayos Noel To Capture WBA Title

From Agency Dispatches LAS VEGAS — Arturo Frias of Los Angeles, a late substitute to fight for the World Boxing Association lightweight title, knocked out champion Claude Noel of Trinidad in the eighth round here Saturday night.

Transactions

BASEBALL American League OAKLAND — Slowed Joe East, outfielder, to a 15-day, free-agent contract.



Stand-in Arturo Frias, ranked ninth by the World Boxing Association, put Claude Noel down and out of a WBA lightweight championship at 1:52 of the eighth round Saturday in Las Vegas.

France Defeats Cyprus, Is World Cup Qualifier

PARIS — Bernard Lacombe scored two goals to help France beat Cyprus, 4-0, here Saturday night and become the 22nd nation to qualify for next summer's World Cup soccer finals in Spain.

U.S. College Basketball Results

Table with columns: SATURDAY, listing college basketball games and scores.

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Table with columns: Sales, High, Low, Last, Chg, listing various NYSE stocks.

More Sports On Page 15

Mutual Funds

Table with columns: Fund Name, Bid, Ask, listing various mutual funds.

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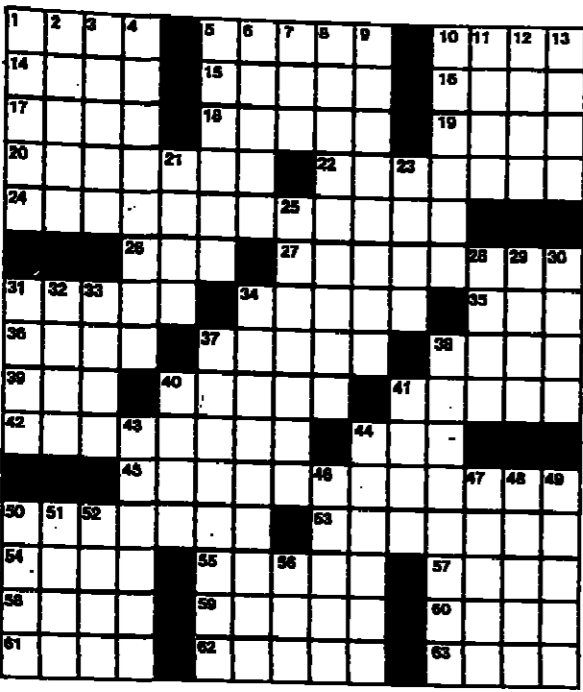
Advertisement for the International Herald Tribune, featuring the logo and the slogan 'Incisive. In depth. International.'

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS (Continued from Back Page)

Multiple classified advertisements for escort services, including 'ESCORTS & GUIDES', 'GENEVA', 'LONDON TOWN', 'AMSTERDAM', 'LONDON CLASSICS', 'LONDON MAYFAIR', 'LONDON SCARLET', 'LONDON MAYFAIR', 'LONDON MAYFAIR', 'LONDON MAYFAIR'.

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Malaska



- ACROSS
1 Word with busy or stick
5 See 1 Down
10 Some are gas guzzlers
14 Only
15 City of northern India
16 Woodwind
17 Stratford's rival
18 Hoofed mammal of Africa and Asia
19 "The..."
20 "Mad..."
21 Dwellers
22 Calms
24 Playground favorite
26 U.S.N. officer
27 Caribou's cousin
31 Sow
34 -de Leon
35 Desecrate
36 Spellbound
37 Fads
38 Founder of Stoicism
39 Full of: suffix
40 Recorded, in a way
41 U.S. poet: 1896-1963
42 Hem in
44 Crag
45 Playground favorite

WEATHER

Table with columns for HIGH, LOW, C, F, and names of cities like ALABAMA, ALBANY, ALBANY, ALBANY.

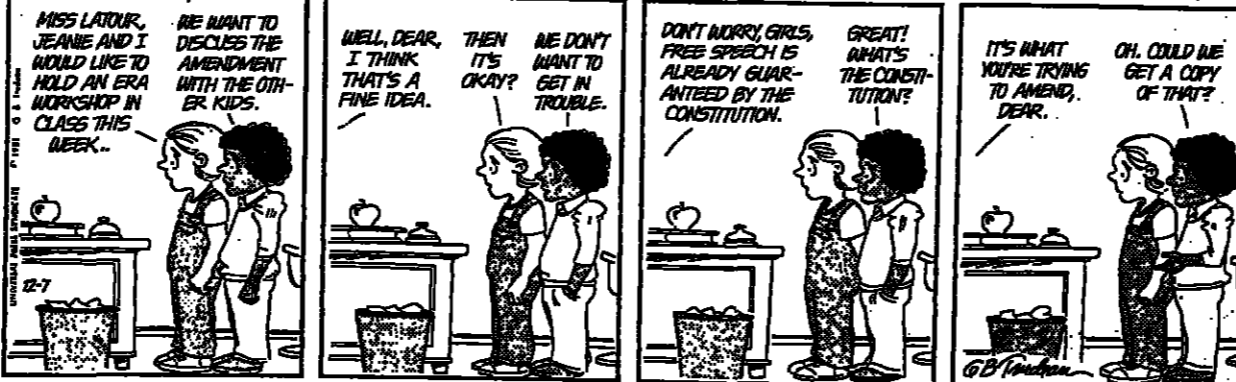
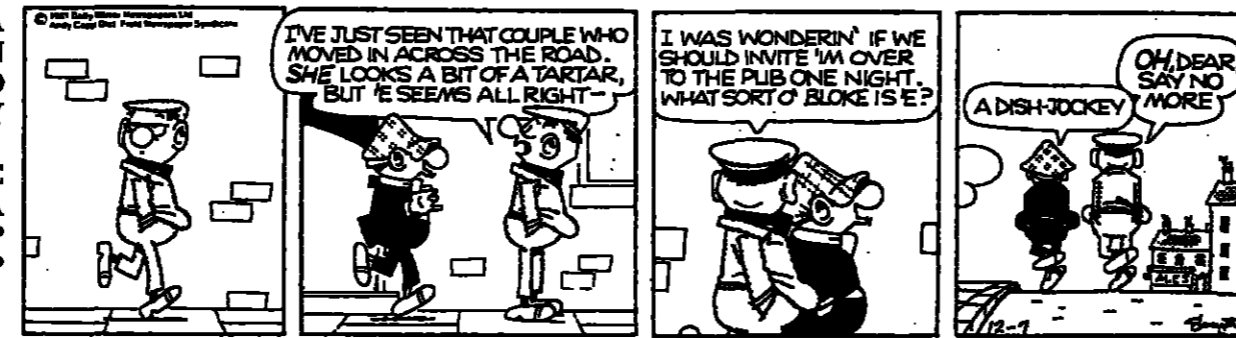
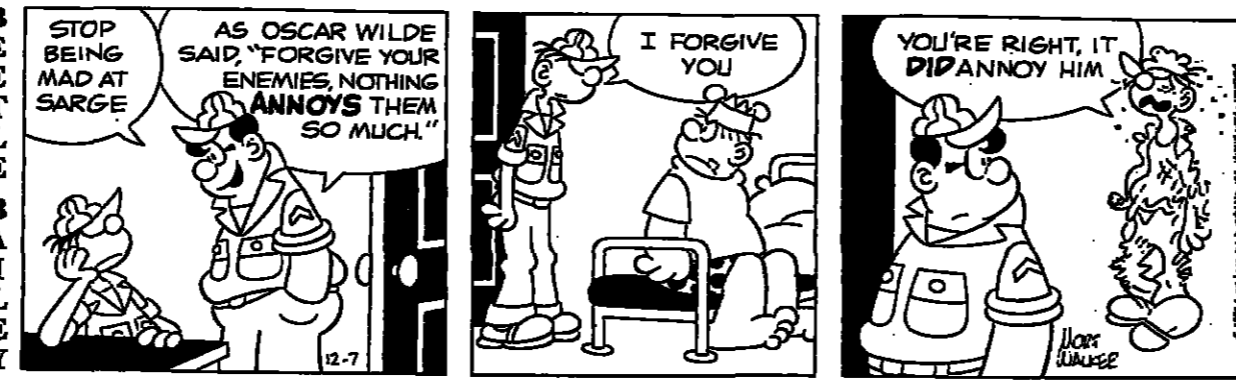
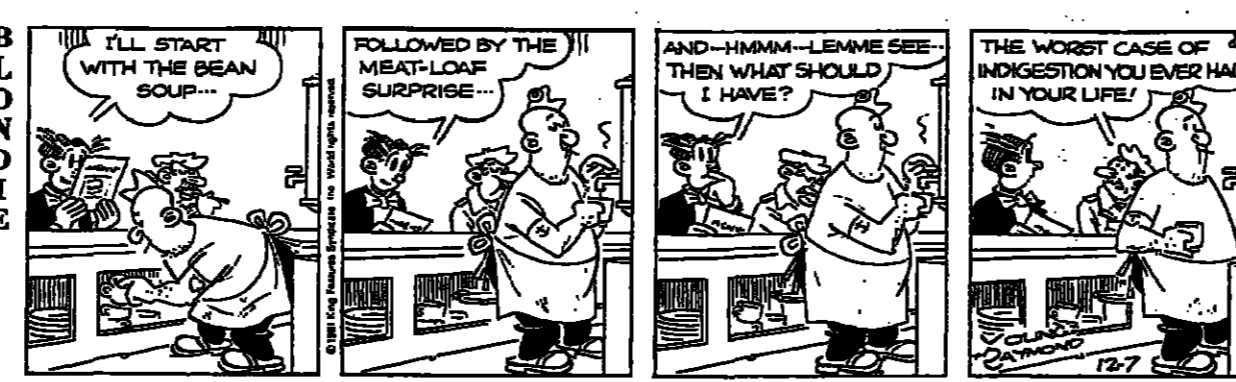
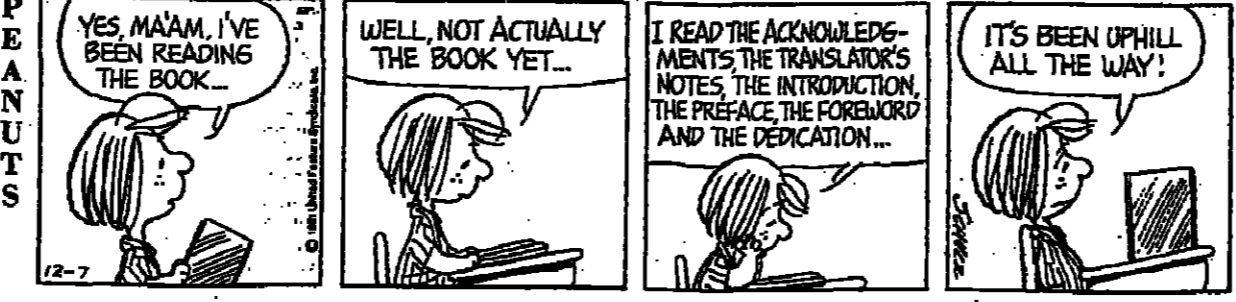
BOOKS

WILLIAM CARLOS WILLIAMS: A NEW WORLD NAKED.

By Paul Mariani, Illustrated. 874 pp. \$24.95. McGraw-Hill, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York 10020.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WILLIAM Carlos Williams: A New World Naked... Williams comes out sounding as if he put a disproportionate faith in the word "new," as if he believed that colloquial speech was the only possible source of poetic diction...



THE FRONT PAGE



Reproductions of 129 front pages, many with Herald Tribune exclusive articles: the Titanic, the Dreyfus trial, First World War coverage...

THE FRONT PAGE 7-12-81. U.S. \$32 or equivalent in any European currency - plus postage in Europe...

Form for ordering 'THE FRONT PAGE' with fields for name, address, city, and country.

JUMBLE

Jumble puzzle: Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. WROPE, NISEG, LOYMED, THACLE.

DENNIS THE MENACE



CHESS

THE members of Victor Korchnoi's analysis team - Michael Stean, a 28-year-old British grandmaster, Yasser Seirawan, a 21-year-old Seattle grandmaster, and Lev Gutman, a 36-year old Israeli international master - had varying functions.

Chess analysis: The aggressive advance with 19 P-K5 loosened the white position... Chess board diagram showing a game position.



Language Splitting Heirs

By William Safire

NEW YORK — "The Pregnant Princess" headlined People magazine...

An heir apparent means more than "next in line"...

Safire

"The line of succession in Great Britain operates on the law of primogeniture..."

Splitting heirs further, there is also an heir-at-law, or legal heir, who should by rights receive an inheritance...

The phrase "heir apparent" has a masculine connotation...

IT'S GOOD to see pregnant in headlines. For many years, that was a word seldom used in genteel company...

MADISON AVENUE has ordered its copywriting regiments to eschew simple nouns...

"MR. REAGAN has called for increased volunteerism," goes a UPI story, "and he recently created a 36-member presidential commission to study volunteerism..."

Today, the primary meaning of volunteerism is "the maintenance of social-welfare programs through nongovernmental means."

Escaping Fame on a South Sea Island

Writer Colleen McCullough's Life With Books and Cigarettes

By Sandy Rovner

WASHINGTON — Who doesn't dream of living on a balmy South Sea island?



Colleen McCullough

Novelist Colleen ("The Thorn Birds") McCullough lives there. Just the place for a best-selling novelist to hide out.

It is, says McCullough, "very beautiful physically. It rises to over a thousand feet. It is hedged in by these absolutely massive cliffs that the sea just breaks against."

Some people might have smiled smugly at that, but Colleen McCullough doesn't just smile. She laughs. She laughs a great deal.

Colleen McCullough's first novel, which was released any day now, will be released any day now.

McCullough's early school days in Australia were during the war. Later, her father was a sugar-cane cutter, among other things, and she grew up in a family that was thoroughly "outback" and usually more or less miserable because her parents' marriage was more or less miserable.

She graduated to adventure stories and science fiction. Her book habit is still probably her most expensive — cigarettes are a close second — but she spurs such best-selling authors as James Clavell and James Michener...

She trained as a nurse and became interested in neurology. She worked in hospitals in Sydney and later in London, where the head of the Yale Medical School department of neurophysiology persuaded her to move to New Haven.

She decided to move back to Australia because her family — mother and aunts — was becoming frail and it "isn't easy to get 10,000 miles at the drop of a hat."

With her on Norfolk, she says, are "two cats, and I have Kevin, who does my yard, and Tim, who cleans my house — she's Dutch and looks like a Playboy centerfold, and Mary, who's my secretary, and so I'm not alone."

She says she is a literary omnivore, reading in her early adolescence at the rate of about 14 romances a week. "They were so clean, I couldn't be corrupted by romances," she says.

Letter From Los Angeles The Beautiful People On the Firing Range

By Terrance W. McGarry

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — The Beautiful People are armed and dangerous. Some of them, anyway.

A generation ago, they would have joined a tennis or golf club, or taken up polo. Today, they join the Beverly Hills Gun Club, a 3-month-old establishment providing comfortable surroundings for the wealthy and prominent to practice defending themselves with pistols and shotguns.

Spurred by fear of criminals, more members are signing up. "We're getting about five new members a day," said club President Arthur Kassell, a security consultant with a background in California politics, law enforcement matters and the entertainment business.

The club has unusual amenities for a firing range — a lounge with a big-screen TV and chess and backgammon tables, and a rooftop restaurant, just across the street from the Beverly Hills Hotel, with umbrellas-shaded tables where hungry shooters can order a steak.

Life-time Members pay \$300 for unlimited use of the club and range. Others can come in for \$7 an hour but must wait for a vacant spot. Most of the staff are moonlighting Los Angeles policemen.

Kassell, who wears a 9mm semi-automatic pistol with his three-piece pinstriped suit, says he doesn't like to reveal the names of celebrities who sharpen their shooting eyes at the club. "These people have real worries that entitle them to privacy — they're not just John Lennon."

The club's newsletter, however, includes photos of Angie Dickinson, Sylvester Stallone hefting a

shotgun and Marilyn Lewis, chairman of the board of the Hamburger Hamlet Corp. sunbathing through the sights of a revolver.

For a place called The Beverly Hills Gun Club, there is a problem. It's not in Beverly Hills. The club is on the wrong side of Wilshire Boulevard in an industrial area of West Los Angeles, about five miles away, mostly surely considered tacky.

"Kassell denies the club panders to paranoia. 'I grew up in New York, knowing nothing about guns. I was definitely not a gun type person, I just got into this through my political work.'

"But we can't pretend that there aren't criminals out there, or that they don't kill people or seriously harm them. That's a fantasy. It would make all the guns go away. I'd be all for it, but we can't."

"But it's another fantasy to ignore the fact that thousands of people are buying guns, people who don't know the first thing about them. We have old ladies come in here with shotguns some in a sporting goods store sold them and they don't know how to unload the things."

"These people will be safer — we'll all be safer — if they know how to handle them safely."

Contraception Ad Is the Latest Hit On French TV

By New York Times Service

PARIS — French television has a new hit — a government-sponsored commercial advertising contraception. Appearing 30 days through Dec. 9, it is part of the first public information campaign on contraception since birth control was legalized in 1967.

The campaign and the idea for the commercial originated with the new minister for women's rights, Yvette Roudy. The 30-second television spot was made by Agnes Varda, a prominent French actress, director and feminist, with the theme, "Today, every woman should be able to choose."

ANNOUNCEMENTS MOVING DEPENDABLE MOVES INTERDEAN THE International Mover

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS REAL ESTATE FOR SALE REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE EMPLOYMENT LEGAL SERVICES

Lagerfeld A fragrance

International Business Message Center BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES COMPUTER PORTRAITS FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

Meridiano Talk AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL